HEARST BEAT LAWSON GANG

HIS GOOD-NATURED ACCOUNT

THE BATTLE OF CHICAGO. "News" Hired Sluggers; "American" Hired More Singgers-"News" Bulldozed Newsdealers-Courts Took a Hand-Not a Drop

of Red Ink Shed Yet by the "American." Mr. William R. Hearst, proprietor and editor of the New York Journal, has just returned from Chicago. He has been out there for almost a month founding a new evening newspaper. He had a hard job on his hands. His efforts did not meet with the approval of certain other gentlemen engaged in the newspaper business. They decided that it would be much better for them if Mr. Hearst could be prevailed upon to return to New York and confine himself to New York journalism. They proended to encourage him in this direction. They have not been successful. Mr. Hearst returns on Monday to Chicago, where he will continue editing his newspaper to his own satisfaction and to the financial distress of the Chicago newspaper syndicate.

Despite the attacks which were made on Mr. Hearst's property, he has not lo t his temper. He looks upon the efforts to drive him out of business as more of a joke than anything else, largely because these efforts have been futile. Notwithstanding the combination which was formed against him, the business of his newspaper, both in advertising and in circulation, has gone on increasing daily, to the discomfiture of the gang which tried to block him. The head of this gang is Mr. Victor Lawson, proprietor of the Chieago Record, a morning newspaper, and of the Chicago Daily News, an afternoon newspaper. Mr. Lawson is peculiarly interested in the assaults on Mr. Hearst because until the newcomer arrived on the journalistic field the Daily News, as an afternoon newspaper, had practically no rival. It could say what it pleased and do what it pleased without the beneficial effect of competition. As soon as Hearst's Chicago American appeared on the scene the business of the News broke in two and Mr. Lawson was deeply grieved. He set about to repair the breaches made in his works. He was not content with fair business methods, but chose, through his agents, to employ sluggers to has the life out of the American's newsboys and bully all newsdealers who attempted to supply demands for the new paper.

But Mr. Lawson was up against a hard propoeition. Mr. Hearst, when he went out in Chicago, had a very fair knowledge of the methods which had been employed from time to time by the newspaper gang which had dominated that city for years. He knew what to expect and he met force with force. As THE SUN has already told, Mr. Hearst employed large, able-bodied citizens to go around with the sellers of his newspaper and they succeeded, in a large measure, in discouraging the assaults of his rivals. He appealed to the law and charged conspiracy against agents of the News who had threatened newsdealers with coercion if they refused to continue ordering as many of Mr. Lawson's papers as they had been accustomed to order before there was any competition. He killed off one excuse for a newspaper and now is in a position to continue on his road to eventual success.

All this has not disturbed Mr. Hearst's equanimity. He has no complaint to make. Having beaten the gang at their own game. both in getting out a newspaper and getting the people to buy it, he can afford to settle back and talk about the assaults upon bim in a goodnatured way. Yesterday Mr. Hearst consented to tell THE SUN some of his experiences and his impressions.

"The first number of the American," said Mr. Hearst, "was printed on July 4. We ran off an an edition that day of 115,000. At first we had no trouble. Our rivals, apparently not realizing that we were going to cut anyfigure, were willing that we should go ahead and spend our money in any way we saw fit. They knew we were coming: the fact that we were to establish a newspaper in Chicago had naturally been heralded and the Chicago men got an idea that there would probably be some hustling on our part when we got there. They had heard more or less about the new journalism, and, to their minds, it consisted mainly of red ink with headlines running in all directions They thought it would be a good idea to discount the appearance of such a newspaper by starting one of their own along the line of what they deemed the new journalism. In other words, they thought they would try it on the dog. They had an excellent chance for their experiment, because there was a little afternoon paper out there called the Democrat. It had formerly been the Despatch. It was controlled by Mr. Victor Lawson and some other newspaper men whose names I cannot recall, and they started in to give Chicago what they thought we were going to give them when we got there. The motto which they put at the head of the paper was 'We lead and others follow.' They s plashed around with red ink and head lines and lasted just about a week after the American got into the field. The Democrat is dead now and I'm wondering which paper is going to follow where it led. It certainly wont

"On the red ink question, the American fooled them all. Even the News took to red ink in its headlines, expecting the American would do likewise, but it didn't. We found our circulation going up on black ink and as long as that keeps up I don't see any necessity for resort-

ing to red.

The American is run very much on the line of the Evening Journal. There is no morning edition of the paper, as there is in New York, so we get out a 6 A. M. edition, which practically takes its place. The rest of the day we turn out six or seven other editions, according as the news runs. Prior to our coming the News had been getting out three or four editions and of course they who ped it up to meet us. They offered all sorts of inducements to agents to sell the paper and to people to buy it, but course they whooped it up to meet us. They offered all sorts of inducements to agents to sell the paper and to people to buy it, but notwithstanding that, their sales fell off, their advertising fell off and the sales and advertising of the American kept increasing. I don't know that Mr. Lawson had anything to do with the methods employed to stop the decrease of his business; but whether he did or not, his agents, with partisanship, rather unusual, to say the least, undertook to stop it. By the end of the first week of the American's career, we found that our newsboys and newsdealers were being buildozed and buily-ragged to such an extent that they couldn't go on with their sales. They were assaulted and beaten and unless we could give them protection it was very evident that they could not continue selling the papers. We noticed that a great many agents of the News were very broad gentlemen, with big fists and an expert knowledge of how to use them. So we decided to employ also a large number of broad gentlemen who knew how to handle their fists. We sent them out on our wagons with orders to protect the drivers and the boys, and they did it. The police arrested everybody that got into a fight, with great impartiality and it soon became apparent that all the fighting men in Chicago would land in the police court if the war kept up. We were obliged to fighting men in Chicago would land in the police court if the war kept up. We were obliged to meet force with force, and we did it. Perhars

court if the war kept up. We were obliged to meet force with force, and we did it. Perhars you may call it unusually sharp business competition, but it had to be done. For my rart I was nerfectly good-natured about it, but I was determined that if the people wanted to buy the American they should have the opportunity. For the last week or so the opposition appear to have realized that we were going to protect our people at all hazard, and there has been a lettin in these attacks by force.

"They had other methods, however, which were just as illegal as physical violence and perhaps more serious. They attempted to interfere with the business of large responsible news-dealing concerns. They threatened them with loss of business if they did not continue buying as many cories of the News as they had been accustomed to buy before the American was started. It made no difference that the dealers told them they could not sell the papers; the News would neither take back the papers nor permit the dealers to exercise their fudzment in sending in their orders. The result was that the dealers had to go to the court and secure injunctions against the News restraining it from interfering with their business. An illustration in roint was the case of Philip Wolff, who is a newsdealer on the corner of State and Madison streets. Wolff swore in the affidavit which led to the issue of the injunction that a circulator of the Paily News came to his ilace of business and asked him to call at the Paily News building. Wolff who call the there and he was told by the circulator that he'd been giving the Paily News building altosother too many Americans.

"Hy you're not going to stop this," said the circulator, "I'll put about fifteen hustiers on your corner and put you out of business and take your stand away from you."

"By nustlers' the circulator meant boys and men who would stand around Wolff's place and

By nustiers the circulator meant boys and men who would stand around Wolff's place and get all his customers away from him. Wolff went on trying to exercise his judgment in

ordering the number of copies of the News he thought he could sell and a few days later another agent of the News came to him and told him that if he didn't order fifty more copies of the News, whether he needed them or not, the News would run him out of business. The trouble was that before the American was printed Wolff had been selling about 350 copies of the News a day and that after the American appeared on the street the sale of the News dropped to 180 copies and the sale of the American went up to 500 copies. Naturally, the News people were displeased at this and tried to stop it. Wolff took the matter into court and succeeded in securing an injunction restraining the News from threatening him or otherwise interfering with his business. There have been a number of other suits of damages against the News for this method of trying to keep up their business.

AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

have been a number of other suits of damages against the News for this method of trying to keep up their business.

"Now, despite all this sort of thing, the American has gone on its way with the utmost good nature and good will toward everybody. We have simply been protecting ourselves against these attacks. We propose to continue to do so as long as any effort is made to interfere with us. Our circulation has gone up from 115,000 to 147,000, and every day it is growing. We have been well received by the Chicago public, and the advertisers have seen fit to show confidence in us. There is certainly a field in Chicago for an afternoon daily, such as the American is. The Daily News has had everything its own way there, but there is no reason why we both can't live in peace and comfort, Chicago is certainly big enough for us both. Personally, I am very friendly with Mr. Lawson, despite the fact that in business matters he has not been so very amiable to me. I don't know of my own knowledge that he has had anything to do with the attacks on the American, but there has been more or less printed about them in the newspapers. I certainly don't care. So far, the morning papers in Chicago have shown no disposition to interfere with me in any way. Mr. Kohlsaat is personally very friendly to me and seems to have been well disposed toward my new venture. I am going back to Chicago on Monday and I expect to remain there most of the summer. I feel sure that no matter what methods may be employed, the Chicago American will continue its successful career."

RAINES LAW DECISION.

Hotel Does Not Lose Its Rights or Privileges if Destroyed by Fire and Rebuilt.

LYONS, N. V., July 21.-Supreme Justice Dunwell to-day handed down a decision, interpreting the Raines law upon points not heretofore raised for adjudication. The action was brought by Matton C. Pierson to cancel a liquor tax certificate issued by the Treasurer of Seneca county to William P. Reigel for the Canoga Hotel at Canoga, Seneca county, The building had been occupied exclusively as a hotel forty years prior to the enactment of the Raines law. On Sept. 13, 1897, the hotel and barn were burned, only the ice house remaining. The then owner, in 1898, sold the premses to William P. Reigel, who cleared up the ruins, erected a barn, filled the ice house in the spring of 1899, and completed the hotel building in October, 1899. Reigel applied for a liquor tax certificate. To the questions, Since what date has said place been occupled continuously for such traffic in liquors, and "Since about what date have premises been continuously occupied for such hotel traffic?" he answered, "Not used for anything else for forty years last past." He did not se cure the consent of dwelling-house owners within 200 feet. This action was brought to cancel the certificate on the ground that consont had not been secured, that the answers were false and evasive, that the premises had been abandoned as a hotel and for liquor traffic. the fire working a forfeiture of the privileges extending to hotels occupied as such prior to the enactment of the Raines law. Justice

the enactment of the Raines law. Justice Dunwell, in his decision, says:

"It may be questioned whether the answers to the questions are false in the sense that they are literally untrue. The privilege referred to is the exemption from obtaining consent of the owners of dwelling houses within 200 feet of defendant's premises by reason of the premises being occupied as a hotel at time of enactment of the law. In respect to a hotel the exception attached, although traffic in liquors was not being carried on thereat when the act took effect. Nor is any limitation or time placed upon a hotel within which its owner must apply for a liquor tax certificate or lose the benefit of this exception.

tax certificate or lose the benefit of this exception.

"It would seem that so long as a hotel, in existence at the time of the passage of the act, is maintained as a hotel, the owner can obtain a liquor tax certificate without the consents of owners of dwellings even though traffic in liquors is not carried on thereat at the time of the passage of the act or for an indefinite period thereafter. Nor is there anything in the act to indicate that suspension of the traffic thereafter would work a forfeiture of the exception so long as the premises are maintained as hotel premises. It is its character as a hotel that brings the exception, not the traffic. It must be admitted that if the premises are once abandoned as a hotel and they lose their character as hotel premises, then they would lose the benefit of the exception.

acter as hotel premises, then they would lose the benefit of the exception.

"In the present case the premises had been occupied for many years prior to the emactment of the statute as a hotel. After the buildings were burned they were rebuilt within a reasonable time for the same purpose. They were not abandoned as hotel premises or put to any other use. Under such circumstances a reasonable time elapsing for rebuilding does not terminate the rights or privileges attached to said premises. I conclude that the answers were not false as material misstatements of fact within the meaning of the statute, that the destruction of the buildings by fire, taking into account the circumstances of rebuilding, was not such a suspension as worked an abandonment of the premises as a hotel, and the premises have not lost the rights in the exception regarding the consents of dwelling-house owners."

PORTO RICAN TEACHERS HERE,

Their Pupils, They Say, All Desire to Become "Americanos."

With nearly seventy-five schoolteachers from Porto Rico aboard, the transport McPherson arrived at the Quartermaster's pier in Brookly yesterday noon. All but eleven of the reda gogues were Americans who had gone to Porto Rico to teach the natives American customs, language and the three Rs with such additional learning as is considered essential to a common-school education. These had come home on a vacation and are now on the way to their homes in various parts of the country. The eleven are Porto Rican schoolteachers who have come here for six weeks and are going to Harvard to join the Cuban schoolteachers there. There are six women and five men in the party. The women are Elisa Gertrude Favarez, Guillemina Gonzales, Josefa Martines, Ortenda Mendes, Augustina Stahl and Zoralda Garcia. The men are Enrique Huyke, Miguel Ensegnat, Eduardo Neuman, Dr. Augustin Stahl and Lucas Castro. There were also fifteen young men pupils who have graduated from the Porto Rican schools have graduated from the Porto Rican schools and are here to take a preparatory course for college at schools in this city. They intend to enter Harvard University. The Porto Rican schoolteachers all spoke highly of the benefits of American rule in their country and said that Porto Rico was fast becoming Americanized. "Our people are very eager to learn American customs," said Miss Zoraida Garcia, who acted as spokeswoman for the party, most of the others speaking English with difficulty. "The children are deeply interested in anything others speaking English with difficulty. "The children are deeply interested in anything 'Americano' and all that is necessary to keep them at their studies is to tell them that only by the mastery of their lessons can they hope to become 'Americano' themselves. They take to the new customs rapidly and the next generation of Porto Ricans will be very different from the past generations."

The American schoolteachers confirm this view and said that the Porto Rican school children were bright and quick to acquire ideas. The island, they said, was recovering from the tornado, which was the greatest calamity in its history, and the coming year promised to be a prosperous one.

FELL EIGHT STORIES.

smashed Through a Skylight in the Roof

Below the Ariston-Killed Instantly. A man employed by a window-cleaning company in this city fell eight stories ye-terday, from the roof of the Ariston apartment house at 1730 Broadway, to the roof of the adjoining three-story house, at 211 West Fifty-fifth street,

three-story house, at 211 West Fifty-fifth street, and was instantly killed. He had been sent to the Ariston to do some work for a family living on the eleventh floor. He took some rugs up on the roof to beet.

A little later the people at 211 West Fifty-fifth street were startled by the failing of a heavy body through the skylight. They thought at once that burglars were breaking in and called a policeman. He summoned an ambulance from Rooseveit Hespital. The surgeon pronounced the man dead on his arrival. There was nothing found on the dead man to give a clue to his identity and the body was taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station.

It is surposed that the man lost his footing while seated on the coping of the apartment house. Late last night the police had not discovered his name.

Chantangus Excursion. \$10.00 round trip by Eric Hailroad, July 27th. Tickets good for return until August 25th.—Ads. VESEY STREET'S VENDERS. A SIDEWALK MARKET WHERE EVERY-THING IS SOLD CHEAPLY.

Astonishing Variety of the Wares and the able Venture-Dark Transactions in Bulbs -One Source of Wealth in Crockery.

Vesey street spreads its miscellaneous marts to the public view in the broad glare of the afternoon sun from Church street to College place. Here sit, beside their sidewalk stands, the patient and assiduous venders selling all things to all men. Brought together under one roof the combined stock of the little counters would make a junk shop of truly magnificent variety. Almost any of the smaller implements and ornaments of existence may be purchased here, if not on one day, then on another; for, though the personnel of the stands changes; little their wares are continually shifting and the man who sells you a pair of boy's trousers for 25 cents to-day will insistently call your unwilling attention to-morrow to superior line of hardware odds and ends, or an assortment of aged and decrepit glassware. From the steady stream of humanity passing cheerlessly to its various occupations the sidewalk venders of Vesey street contrive to derive subsistence. It is not easy to perceive how they do it, but the fact that they remain there and continue to do business at the old stand would seem to be sufficient proof of financial success. There are plenty of places better suited to the pursuit of health and entertainment than the sunny side of Vesey street on a midsummer day.

Why the purveyors of odds and ends should have chosen this particular thoroughfare isn't apparent. By their own testimony on the subject it would seem that the main reason is that the pioneers of the sidewalk markets settled there. And so custom holds them to the street that has no ferry at its end to draw the bulk of the business-bound or homegoing crowds, though some of the overflow from the ferries drifts up that way. As for the stock, it is evident that for the most part it consists of débris from the wreckage of unsuccessful enterprises. Nothing is here that is not cheap in price; little that is not expensive in cost. Has a Bowery store failed, for convenience or otherwise, the Vesey street dealer are on hand to get a pick at the auctioning of the stock and it matters little to them what they take, provided only they get it cheap. Is a hotel burned and the damaged ware put on sale in large lots; Vesey street attends that sale and comes out the next week with a fancy lot of dismal looking tableware or damaged linen. Has any dealer in almost any line, so that the articles be small enough to be easily handling, an assortment that he doesn't know how to dispose of, he sends word to Vesey street and its business men are on hand offering him their price, which is just enough better than nothing to warrant him in accepting it. Naturally one would suppose that the venders

would be Hebrews, as are nearly all the street merchants of the East Side. But the evidence of the eye and ear is to the contrary. Very few of the Vescy street contingent exhibit the Hebrew racial characteristics in appearance or speech, whatever may be said of their methods of trade. Several of them are Germans, some are Italians, and the rest look as if they might be native Americans, descendants, possibly, of the shrewd Yankee pedler of a bygone generation, who went the rounds of the farmhouses in his wagon selling to the housewives, and not infrequently founding a fortune thereby. One of the most successful of the merchants is old Saily, who deals, by preference, in apparel. Rotation in crops is the principle that she follows. Her theory is that the public becomes weary of a thing after a few days and that the way to attract custom is to vary one's goods. However, she always has a reserve stock of everything within easy reach, so that the customer who doesn't see what he wants and asks for it can get it. Last year Sally fell upon good times by chancing upon two fire sales and a furnishing goods failure at about the same time. From one of the fire sales she bought up an enormous quantity of boys' trousers, and from the other an equally large assortment of children's shoes. The furnishing store failure furnished her with a brilliant and extensive outfit of neckwear, mainly of the made-up bow variety. For months afterward Sally alternated her business between the

trousers, the shoes and the neckties, and rumor has it that she put a large sum of money in the bank before the last article was sold.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the trade in builts takes precedence of any other variety of business carried on in Vesey street. No man knoweth what is going to come out of a built until it sprouts, and then the results are likely to be quite different from what was to have been expected from the prospectus of the vender. Occasionally it happens that nothing at all comes out, and the process of inserting the built into the earth proves to be not a planting but a burial of the dead. In such cases the dealer, if the customer returns with a plaint, always calls attention to the fact that he could not be expected to guard the article against the mysterious dispensations of providence, and there is one prop of Vesey street trade who makes good by turning up his eyes and quoting Scripture when his wares fall short of expectations. Sometimes the ingenious merchant contrives to get rid of his goods advantageously while still clinging fast to the trid. Out this was the man who distant and the common across the ocean, he said, and was greatly admired and esteemed in Europe. To inquiring customers he described quite brilliantly the fine qualities of his plant. It was quite common across the ocean, he said, and was greatly admired and esteemed in Europe. Its bloom was of pearly white and was inuriant. Furthermore, the plant was hardy and could be grown in this climate. Purchasers were plenty and the veracious dealer made large profits while sticking to the strict letter of the truth, as the buyers had to admit when they came back later in the season to upbraid him with having sold to them the common or garden variety of potato at a rate of profit in the thousands of per cents. Another dealer had good results from a fragrant bub of curious appearance. He specifically advertised the fragrance and announced that the plant was famous for this quality wherever it was known; and

attained, that drove his two nearest rivals out of business.

Many of the goods so prominently displayed have reached their destination through dubious channels. A Jersey commuter who had stopped to look at some watering pots displayed on a stand noticed some cheap kitchen utensils in a pan of miscellanies nearby. Among them he recognized a bone handled knife with a split in the handle that seemed strangely familiar. He remembered that he had split the handle in trying to hammer a sardine can open one night when the servants were away. Shortly after that his house had been entered by burglars, who made a pretty clean sweep of the silverware and everything else that they could lay their hands on. The old knife must have been left in the dining room with the

silverware by mistake and they had taken it with the rest. With the aid of the police the Jerseyman traced the lot of cheap second hand kitchen ware, among which was the knife, to a pawnbroker sale shep just off the Bowery which had been suspected of being a fence. There a part of the lost silver was recovered, but no trace was obtained of the robbers.

Wherever the courts have been appealed to in the matter they have decided that any and all obstructions of the sidewalk are illegal; consequently the Vesey street markets would probably be found to be without legal rights of occupation despite Aldermanic permits or anything else of the sort. But they are permitted to stay there on sufferance which in some cases, at least, has a financial aspect. Some of the store owners collect a rent from them for the right to exhibit their goods outside the shops and between the shop windows and the passers-by. So there sit the venders six days out of the week and call their wares in droning tones to the attention of the public. six days out of the week and call their wares in droning tones to the attention of the public. They have none of the oratorical fire and zeal of your true, thoroughbred street fakir. Perhaps they disdain his more exuberant methods as an overturning of tradition. Their insistence is of the mild sort and they never lay violent hands upon the public as do the clothing fanatics of Baxter street and Park Row. Only one thing scatters them; that is, rain. Let a thunder shower come up and the clock, which five minutes before was alive with trade and the glint of shining wares, is a drear expanse of sheltering rubber blankets, while, in fending doorways, the Vesey street contingent huddles dolefully and awaits the return of the joyous sum. of the joyous sun.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Savage Returns With a Long List of

Artists Engaged. Henry W. Savage, who is to be associated with Maurice Grau in the season of opera in English to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next winter, arrived on the Lucania yesterday Mr. Savage has been abroad for two months selecting artists for the new organization. Some of those whose engagements have already been announced are Zélie de Lussan, Minnie Tracey, Louise Meisseinger among the women, and EM. Phillip Brozel, Lionel d'Aubigné and Clarence Whitehall among the men of the company. Signor Sepilli and Richard Eckholdt are to be the conductors. Mmes. De Lussan and Melsseinger have sung at the Metropolitan in the regular seasons. Miss Tracey is a soprano who has sung with success in France and was a member of the Hinrichs company in Philadelphia four years ago. Lionel d'Aubigne made his début in grand opera at the Metropolitan five years ago as David in "Die Meistersinger." He has been singing abroad since that time. Mine. De Lussan will sing with the regular company later in the season.

The English season will begin on Oct. 1 and continue until Dec. 15, when the performances in French, German and Italian will be resumed.

'In addition to the a tist whose engagements have been announced," said Mr. Savage vesterday to a Sun reporter. 'I have engaged as soprance Phoebe Strakosch, Ingelborg Baistrom and Rita Elandi. Miss Savakosch sang with great success a year ago at Covent Garden, appearing as Santuzze, Marquerite, Elsa and Hero. She has sung in the Italian cities in the old reportoire, as well as in "Sanho" and "Fedora." Rita Elandi is a Cleveland girl who has made a reputation abroad. I do not think she has ever appeared here in opera. Miss Baistrom is a brilliant soprano who has sung with success in Besim and Stockholm. Elsa Marny of Wiesbaden is a contratto who will, in my opimon, make a great success here. Lussan will sing with the regular company later

baden is a contrait owno will, in my opinion, make a great success here.

"Lemprière Princel is to be one of our bassos, and another will be clarence Whitehall, the only American basso who has ever sung at the Opèra Comique in Paris. I had some rouble in getting him, as he was under contract to sing at Nice, but it was finally arranged. Francis Rogers is a young Boston singer who has been heard here in concert. Will am Paull and Chouncey Moore are other baritones that have engaged, and Leslie Walker and Hanlin complete the list of bassos. Mr. Grau and I have heard voices in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Vienna and Nice a. d I think we have got together a company admirable we have got together a company admirable arranged for our purposes. Some of my for-mer singers will appear with them from time to time and I am condden that we shall give ad-mirable preformances of opera in English."

MOTHER STOLE AND BABY STARVED. Mrs. Murtha's in Jail and Her Child's Sick in

lagher and Mrs. Murphy, but they agree that she is one of the cleverest of the small sneak thleves that infest the upper East Side. She returned to town from the Penitentiary a week ago, after spending a month in seclusion for abandoning her baby, and she has been so abandoning her baby, and she has been so busy since that Magistrate Mott, in the York-ville police court, yesterday, held her for trial in the Special Sessions for a series of

trial in the Special Sessions for a series of thefts.

Last Wednesday, according to the police, Mrs. Murtha entered the boarding house of Mrs. Mamle Fivnn, at 149 East Thirty-fourth street, and stole a dress belonging to one of the boarders. She slipped into the stolen dress and left her own garments in its place. Then she went to Mrs. Bishop's, next door, and stole several small articles. The home of Mrs. Katle Nolan, at 343 East Thirty-fifth street, was entered on the following day and spreads were stolen from the beds. An alarm clock was stolen the same day from the home of Mrs. Jennic Callaian, at 349 East Thirty-seventh street. Small thefts within the week were also credited to Mrs. Murtha in the police black books.

The woman's baby, a boy five months old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from her rooms when she was arrested. The child is suffering from exposure and starvation. If he recovers he will be sent to Randall's Island.

SAYS HE MADE LOVE WITH A GUN Yonkers Girl Has a Sultor Arrested for Threatening Her Life.

YONKERS, July 21.—Herman Lissig, a young German, was arrested to-day on the complain of Clara Korn, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a brewer living on Fort Hill avenue. Lissig until Thursday was employed by Mr. Korn. The girl said that for six months he had carried on like a crazy man at their home and had placed the family in fear of their lives. One of his last outbreaks, according to her story, occurred a few days ago, when he entered the nouse in the afternoon, and, seizing Mr. Korn's shotgun, threatened to kill Clara, her mother and her younger sister Winifred if Clara did not consent to marry him. Finding the gun unloaded, she says, Lissig procured an axe and frightened the girls and their mother out of the house. Mrs. Korn and her younger daughter sought refuge at the home of ex-Judge F. X. Donoghue, while Clara fied to the woods and hid behind a clamp of bushes. Lissig, she says, searched for her, but failed to find her, and then destroyed the garden plants and trees. On Thursday, while she was driving home from the Tuckahoe station, Clara says, Lissig met her on Central avenue and held her up. Drawing a revolver from his pocket, she alleges, he pointed it at her and said: "There's an end to all this. Promise to marry me or I'll shoot you on the spot." Thoroughly alarmed, she stammered a promise and, whipping up her horse, was away like a flash.

When the charge was read to Lissig to-day he pleaded not guilty. Judge Kellogg held him for trial on Monday morning. shotgun, threatened to kill Clara, her mother

Orangemen from all over the world will be in this city this week to attend the biennial session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States and the triennial session of the Imperial Grand Council of the world. Headquarters of the officers will be at the Ashland House.

the officers will be at the Ashiand House.

The British, African and Australian delegates will arrive to-day and to-morrow. Delegates from Canada and all parts of the United States are arriving by almost every train. Sessions will begin to-morrow and continue all the week, and on Saturday there will be a grand parade of the Orangemen of New York State and visiting delegates. Tuesday evening, the 24th, a demo-stration will be held in Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, and on Thursday evening a banquet will be given the villing delegates.

Doesn't Accuse the Girl of Counterfeiting. Richard P. Ganzer, Clara, his fifteen-year-old laughter, and Paul Jansen, his brother-in-law, who were arrested as counterfeiters on Friday were arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine in Jersey City yesterday. Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau aid he would make no charge against the girl, as he was satisfied that she had no knowledge of the counterfeiting business carried on by her father and uncle. She was merely detained as a wit-ness. She men were remanded and bail was fixed at 15,000 for each of them. ness. She men were fixed at \$15,000 for each of them.

Southern Iron Being Shipped From New

Orleans. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21.-Large quantities of Tennessee and Alabama iron for ex-port is being shipped through New Orleans where exten-ive docking arrangements are being made by the railroads. Mexico is taking considerable Southern from, and it is said that the Mexican Steamship Company will put on another steamer from New Orleans.

H. P. Hubbard, 625 Temple Court, New York, Ad-fertising Specialist, furnishes ideas and plans.—Ade.

COULDN'T CORNER NOAKES. STICKS TO HIS STORY IN THE

GOEBEL MURDER TRIAL.

Tells How He Came to Make Revelations -Had Supposed That Goebel Was to Be Killed in a Fight-Man Who Saw a Gun Muzzle in the Window of Powers's Office. GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 21.-Robert Noakes, the witness in the Powers trial yesterday, was cross-examined to-day by the defence, and proved to be shrewd. The defence tried to

show that Col. Campbell or some one for the prosecution had promised Noakes immunity from prosecution or a money consideration for testifying, but he denied the insinuation in every form the questions were put and said the \$100,000 reward was never mentioned by any one as an inducement to him to tell what he knew. The following is the substance of new points brought out by Noakes to-day:

"I met a man at the hotel in Big Stone Gap in June and we talked about timber and minerals and finally talked about Kentucky politics. I at an end." Indeed, the Sheriff was told that was hot-headed and made some indiscreet remarks and committed myself somewhat as to what I knew about the assassination before I | Court, "to disinter the dead and deliver a defound out the man I was talking to was Col. Tom Campbell, the attorney. "Campbell positively did not promise me t

let me off if I would come to Kentucky and testify, and I never told Gov. Bradley or any one else that Campbell made such a promise. I told what I knew to Col. Campbell here in Georgetown since this trial began. He wrote out the statement. I read it over and made some corrections in it. I had previously made a partial statement to my attorney at Corbin in March after I had been threatened with arrest through the newspapers.

"On Jan. 25, when John Powers told me that Goebel was to be killed by 'our men upstairs,' he indicated that the men were upstairs in the Executive Building and not in the Legislative Building, and they were to shoot Goebel, Trim-ble, Chinn and others as they walked in the

gate.
"I did not report with my militia company to Gen. Collier when I reached Frankfort because he had not ordered us out. My company with uniforms, guns and ammunition, came with the understanding from (aleb and came with the understanding from (aleb and came).

pany with uniforms, guns and ammunition, came with the understanding from Caleb and John Powers that they would be called out in military service before they returned home. When John Powers told me Goebel was to be killed that morning. I was scared "Had you not heard before then that Goebel was to be killed?" "Yes, I heard it, but I thought he was to be killed in a fight. I clid not want Trimble, Goebel and others murdered, so I started to warn them, but was detained on the way and did not give the warning. I was only slightly armed that day-I had only two pistols on." Newton Green, member of the Legislature from Montgomery county, saw Wade Skidmore and other armed men come out on the steps of the Executive Building a few minutes after Goebel was shot. He saw mountain men try to force their way into the House of Representatives on Jan. 26, and told the doorkeeper they would kill him if he refused them admission.

Ed. Steffle, a telegraph messenger, who was iding on the front steps of the State House heard the shot, saw Goebel fall, ran down and looked at the front of the Executive Building. He saw a rife barrel sticking about two feet out of the window in the Secretary of State's office and saw a little smoke just above the

office and saw a little smoke just above the window.

F. M. Hurst was in the Insurance Commissioner's office on the third floor of the Executive Building when the shots were fired. He said he did not hear the shots, but others in the room did hear them. He looked out and saw a man lying on the payement near the fountain. In a minute or two the negro elevator boy came in laughing and began describing how the man who was shot fell and quivered. When asked who he was the negro said: "Why Goebel. I thought you all knew that."

Hurst thought the soldiers arrived fifteen minutes after the shooting.

J. D. Watson, State Senator from Graves county, said he did not hear the shots, but was near the Senate chamber door. A man came hurridly up the steps, whispered to one man and nodded his head to others, and they all hurried downstairs. He added:

"I was then told that Goebel had been shot, hurried to my boarding house two blocks away, get my pistol, returned to the State House.

Mrs. Murtha's in Jail and Her Child's Sick in a Hospital Ward.

Mary Murtha of 621 First avenue is variously known to the police as Mrs. Murtha, Mrs. Gallifeen minutes after Goebel was shot."

"I was then told that Goebel had been snot, hurried to my boarding house two blocks away, get my pistol, returned to the State House, but before I reached the gate I saw soldiers going into the yard. This was not more than fifteen minutes after Goebel was shot."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SCARCE.

Weather Has Injured the Decidnons Varieties in the Southern Part of the State. Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.-President Sprague of the Southern California Deciduous

"No dried peaches or prunes will be exported from southern California this year. The apricot crop is also short. This great shortage is due to unseasonable warm weather in January, followed by cold, but not frosty weather. The same weather conditions existed in Arizona also. This condition of the deciduous fruit crop is most disastrous to southern California growers because many will have absolutely nothing to sell this year. The trees are now leafing out and putting on their usual appearance, so with a good rainfail during the coming season we may hope for full crops in another year, except in such orchards as have been killed or seriously injured by the recent drought.

BURGLAR TICKLED HER FEET.

The Thing That Happened to a Jersey Girl Who Neglected to Look Under the Bed.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 21.-Miss Lorraine Baumeister lives on a farm at Brookdale. It has been her practice for several years to look under her bed just before retiring, but last night she was so tired that she omitted this wise precaution. She slept well until after mid-night, when she was awakened by some one hight, when she was awakened by some one tickling her feet. She supposed it was her sister, who occupies the same room, so she just turned over and said, rather rettishly. "Annie, stor; behave yourself." There was no reply, she reached out, expecting to find her sister, and great was her surprise when her hand came in contact with the garment which is the badge and symbol of masculinity. As she sprang screaming from the bed she heard some one jump out of the window.

BLIGHT ON SUGAR BEETS. Poor Outlook in California for the Farmers

Who Raise Them. STOCKTON, Cal., July 21.-A blight has affected the sugar beets of San Joaquin county and not more than one-half a crop is expected. This is the second season that the crop has proved poor and the farmers will probably not proved poor and the farmers will probably not make another attempt to cultivate the vegetable. This is not the only region to suffer from blight, as Salinas and King (ity districts are said to be badly affected. All other beet-growing regions in the State, with the exception of Watsonville and Castroville, are said to have more or less of blight. The factories this season will not be able to run more than a third or one-half of the usual time, as there will not be sufhalf of the usual time, as there will not be sufficient Leets to supply them.

Carl Roedelsperger, formerly treasurer of Koster, Bial & Co. (corporation), has filed a petition of bankruptcy to get rid of any liability as an officer of that cor, oration. His assets consist of a note of Koster, Bial & Co., \$5,000 in possession of Moses Valentine, \$400 bonds of the same corporation in possession of Bernheimer & Schmid and \$2,300 due i in by the corporation for salary. The liabilities are \$36,823.

George S. Noyes, dealer in trunks at 21 West Twenty-third street, whose store was attached by the Sheriff on Friday on a claim of \$5,001 in favor of W. M. Lyons, has called a meeting of his creditors to see if matters cannot be admissed. Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has taken charge of the store of Chelle & Coppa, who did busi-ess under the style of the Alimentary Produce Comtany at 35 Eighth avenue, on an execute for \$783 in favor of O. G. Meyer & Co. for goo sold and delivered. The Sheriff found ve little stock.

Saving Money On Antiques.

> Only last Sunday we announced the between-season prices on some excellent Furniture and Antiques. A good many people read and responded. In some cases they bought very costly pieces-in all cases they saved money. Modern Furniture, too-both stores.

Schmitt Brothers, Two | Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Two | Stores | 40 East 23d St. | Stores

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

neral was delayed a short time by an attempt to levy upon the property of the deceased, including the coffin containing this body. The claim was settled and the ceremony went on. In ancient times in England dead bodies were not infrequently attached or seized for debt, but the law no longer tolerates such proceed-ings anywhere. There is a remarkable Missouri case in which the plaintiff brought a replevin suit against his father-in-law to recover the coffin in which the plaintiff's wife had been buried. The Sheriff went to the cemetery, disinterred the coffin containing the dead body of the plaintiff's wife, the daughter of the defendant, and delivered the casket and the corpse to the plaintiff. The St. Louis Court of Appeals held that this was all wrong. "When a human body has been interred with the knowledge and consent of those who up to that moment may have owned the coffin and shroud the e articles are irrevocably consigned to earth and all property in the purchasers of them is he ought to have refused to execute such "It is none of his business," said the writ. composing corpse, under pretext of getting pos-ession of a metallic casket." [Guthrie vs. Weaver, 1 Missouri Appeal Reports, page

and after he has moved it a portion of the stipulated distance the house burns down without any fault on the mover's part, can he recover the value of the work done by him, although the agreement stipulated for the payment of a lump sum upon the completion of the job? The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has recently answered this question in the affirmative. In England it has generally been held that one who has partly performed a contract in respect to the property of another which is destroyed without the fault of either party can recover no compensation for his uncompleted services. The rule is otherwise n Massachusetts and probably throughout the Union. In the case to which we refer Mr. Justice Hammond says: "Where one is to make repairs or do any other work on the house of another under a special contract, and his contract becomes impossible of performance on account of the destruction of the house without any fault on his part, then he may recover for what he has done." A contractor who undertakes to build a house, however, upon another's land, is not relieved from his obligation by the accidental burning down of the building before its completion.

If a man makes a contract to move a house,

In a Massachusetts will case, the Supreme Court of that Commonwealth has lately had occasion to define the phrases " a rest home for worthy working girls" and "an old ladies" home." Both sorts of institutions are declared to be valid public charities. "A rest home," says Mr. Justice Morton, "is a place of rest for girls who are working for small wages, where they may go and board in the country at a low price. Some are endowed, some are under the general management of charitable organizations and some are managed by trustees. They are not usually incorporated. The object of an old ladies' home is to provide a home for aged, homeless and indigent women. Inmates are received and provided with a home during life, including clothing, sometimes without any payment and sometimes upon the payment of a small fee fixed by the by-laws. The care and control are usually vested in managers who serve gratuitously Old ladies' homes are usually incorporated. In the same case counsel agreed that a bequest to W. C. T. U. was intended for the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The somewhat surprising announcement

comes from Buffalo that Howard C. Benham. who was recently acquitted upon his second trial for the murder of his wife by poison, has determined to go upon the stage. The Buffalo Evening Times says that his first appearance will be at Shea's Garden Theatre in that city, where he will make his debut on the 6th of August next in a monologue which is now being written for him. Benham evidently realizes that this new undertaking on his part may not be universally regarded with favor, and according to the Ruffele Nesse be explained his course by saying that it is absolutely necessary for him to work, and nothing which has been offered him will pay as well as the stage. We are told that "there will be no reference to his past history in his monologue" and that he wishes it left out of consideration, as "it is not to be used for advertising purposes." This is an idle protest. If he knows anything, Benham must be well aware of the fact that his chief value to his employer grows out of the two murder trials in which he has played the prin-

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently been called upon to determine a point not previously adjudicated in that tribunal, in relation to the anticipatory violation of an executory contract by the refusal of one of the parties to perform it. The Court adopts the English doctrine on the subject, which is thus stated: "After the renunciation of a continuing agreement by one party, the other party is at liberty to consider himself absolved from any future performance of it, retaining his right to sue for any damages he has suffered from the breach: but an option is allowed to the injured party, either to sue immediately, or wait until the time when the act was to be done, still holding it as prospectively binding for the exercise of this option." The Chief Justice is careful to indicate that this rule does not apply to money contracts pure and simple. For example, a promissory note cannot be made to fall due before the specified date of payment, simply because the maker tells the payee that he will not honor it at maturity. [See Roehm vs. Horst, 178 United States Reports, page 18.]

The case of Lord Kensington, which recently came before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, illustrates the extent to which the gentlemen of England are serving their country in South Africa. Lord Kensington died at Bloemfontein, of enteric fever, after having been wounded in battle a few days earlier. He left a will in which he appointed as executors the Earl of Longford and Capt. Ferguson, both officers of the Second Life Guards. Lord Longford is lying wounded in hospital and Capt. Ferguson's only known address is "With the Field Force, South Africa." To add to the embarrassment of his mother and sisters in England, Lord Kensington's brother and successor in the title is an officer of the Fifteenth Hussars. believed to be acting on the staff of a General somewhere at the front, but no one knows exactly where. The estates are large and have heretofore been managed by an uncle of the deceased nobleman. At the request of those members of the family in England, temporary letters of administration were granted to that gentleman by the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division.

In that branch of the Queen's Bench Division cnown as the Commercial Court, in London, an interesting insurance suit arising out of Aguinaldo's operations against our forces in Luzon was recently tried before Mr. Justice Bigham. The policy was against loss or damage directly caused by war, revolution civil commotion and hostilities, and covered a large quantity of rice in two mills belonging to the plaintiffs. Aguinaldo "requisitioned" this rice and took it to feed his men with. The question before the Court was whether the insurers were liable for such a loss under the terms of the policy. The Court answered the question in the affirmative and awarded the plaintiffs judgment for £15,000.

Navy Yard Band Doesn't Want to Furnish Morning Music.

Before Rear Admiral Barker took command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Navy Yard band was required to give a concert only in the afternoon. It must now in accordance with the new Commandant's orders, play from \$10.50 every morning. The musicians are much dis-turbed over the matter and a letter of protest complaining of overwork has been sent to Rear Admira: Barker and will be forwarded to Secre-tary Long.

Le Boutillier Bros At Woodbury, N. J., on Monday last, a fu-West 23rd Street.

1500 White Waists.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists.

trimmed with insertions of embroidery;

soft cuffs,

\$1.25

balue \$2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists. elaborately trimmed with insertions of embroidery or lace; soft cuffs,

\$1.98

value \$3.00 and \$4.00

New Goods. Latest Styles.

Le Boutillier Bros

BEGGING'S A SCIENCE TO STEVENS. His Prosperous Tour From Buffalo to New

York Will End on the Island. Frederick Stevens of Buffalo and James Monroe of 27s Front street Brooklyn were each sentenced by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville police court yesterday to three months in the workhouse for begging. They appealed to the Court for sympathy but were informed that the Court was not affected by such appeals.

Stevens started from his home in Buffalo on April 15 last to come to New York. He took a April is last to come to New York. He took a month for the journey. This was because he followed a schedule which he had made out in a book before leaving Buffalo, providing for copious stops en route. In the book Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy and Hudson, together with their most affluent citizens are rated. Troy and Albany proved the most generous of all these towns, Stevens having realized \$27 in the two.

Stevens's method was to station himself at some conspicuous point and give out cards

some conspicuous point and give out cards calling attention in poetic fashion to his crippled arm and single leg and stating that he would be at the same point for some time to come

would be at the same point for some time to come to receive aims.

When Policeman Hartigan found the beggar on Friday evening he was huddled in a heap on the sidewalk at Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street giving out the cards. Monroe, who has two legs, but who also uses two crutches, was crouched in similar fashion two blocks further up the avenue. Both men were industriously begging and seemed to be making it pay.

STACHELBERG STILL CONFINED. His Case Now in the Hands of Supreme Court

Newton B. Stachelberg, whom a jury in Brooklyn after an exhaustive inquiry as to his mental condition unanimously pronounced sane but whom two of the three Commissioners decided should be kept for a while longer in the decided should be kept for a while longer in the Sanford Hall Asylum, was before Supreme Court Justice Hooker yesterday, and his lawyer made a motion for his discharge based on the finding of the jury. Lawyer Orisp, in his argument in opposit on, said:

"I do not believe there was a man of responsibility on the jury. It was the most mediocre jury I ever saw." Justice Hooker reserved his decision, and Stachelberg was taken back to the Flushing institution.

Captain Marcy of a Lake Schooner Bitter

by a Brindle Bull. CHICAGO, July 21.-Capt. John Harvey, owner and sailing master of the schooner J. M. Harvey. which arrived in port to-day, had an exciting experience in midiake with a dog supposed to be mad. He was attacked by the animal, bitten be mad. He was attacked by the animal, bitten about the breast and shoulders. Albert Abraham, first mate, came to his aid and killed the dog with a club. The dog was abig brindle bull and was a stowaway. The dog was confined unintentionally several days in the hold without food or water. When released the dog attacked the captain who was nearly exhausted when rescued.

MARINE INTRILIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.....4:46 | Sun sets. 7:26 | Moon rises...1:06 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook., 3:53 | Gov. I'd., 4:25 | Hell Gate. .. 6:14

Arrived-SATURDAY, July 21. Arrived-SATURDAY, July 21.
U. S. transport McClellan, Nye, Havana, July 17.
Ss St. Louis, Mills, Southampton, July 14.
Ss Adria, Rasmussen, Port Maria, July 7.
Ss Sentor, Stemerti, Santiago, July 11.
Ss Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, July 18.
Ss El Rio, Mason, New Orleans, July 16.
Sa Seguranca, Rogers, Havana, July 14.
Ss Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, July 20.
Brig Iona, Backhouse, Macoris, July 6.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss L'Aquitaine, from Havre for New York. Ss Umbria, from Liverpool for New York.

Dun Monday, Dury 20.		
Malls Closs.	Vessel S	ans.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	8 00	PM
Sall Tursday, July 24		
Pinance, Colon 9 30 A M	1 00	PM
Caribbee, St. Thomas 12 30 P M	B 00	PM
	• 00	
Sail Wednesday, July 25.		
St. Louis, Southampton 7 00 A M	10 00	
dermanic, Liverpool 9 00 A M	12 00	
Southwark, Antwerp 10 30 A M		PM
Sabine, Gaiveston	. 110	-
INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.		
Due To-tay		
St. Cuthbert Antwerp	Jul	, ,
sland Stettin		
A Champagne Havre		y 14
RotterdamRotterdam		
Due To-morrow.		y 1.
urnessia Glasgow	Jul	y 12
Bastl St. Lucia	Jul	y 19
Comus New Orleans.	ui	y 19
El Monte New Orleans.	Jul	A 10
Due Tuesday, July 24.		
Westernland Antwerp		
atria Gibraltar		
devellus St. Lucia	Jul	y 16
lleg any Port Limon.	Jul	y 17
Alamo		y 17

DIED.

Due Wednisday, July 25

.....Swansea ...

Due Thursday. July 26.

STEVENS .- At Port de Paix, Hayti, suddenly, of typhoid fever, on Tuesday, July 17, 1900, Charles

Interment at Port de Paix. Havti. WOOD .- On Saturday. July 21, 1900, suddenly, Mary Sanborn, beloved wife of Jeremiah M. Wood

and daughter of the late Jacob M. and Susac Pat-Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 40 Hart st. Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 23, 1900, at

THE KENSICO CEMETRRY.—Private station, Har-lem Rallroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Hotices.

PILES.-Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d st.; no cut-ing; 1,400 permanent cures, book free; references.

New Publications.

25° Bivouse, O'Halioran. PRATT, 161 648 ch.